

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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## CONDITIONS.

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## RELIGIOUS.

Extracts from Brantly's Sermon on the Trinity.

We learn from the testimony of daily experience, that, in the concerns of religion, faith is safe, and speculation dangerous. The more our minds are conversant with the great subject of man's redemption, the more reason we shall see to admit its truth, without attempting to reduce it, by discussion, to the level of our capacity. As Christians, we suffer no disparagement of dignity and reputation, by a frank avowal of inability to comprehend, within reason's grasp, many of the elevated truths of revelation. To acknowledge ourselves believers only, when many of the lofty matters of religion are presented to our view, is a modesty altogether seemly on the part of creatures, and a reverential respect to the oracles of God. For, he who comes forward to take the dimensions of this sublime work, will require a line of sufficient length to measure infinities, and a standing so high as to be able to scan immensity; but alas! too many attempt this great survey with a line not long enough to take the altitude of their own atmosphere. Such are unavoidably led into systems, the fancied perfection of which constitutes their greatest defect. They seem to think that they cannot be genuine sons, unless they can trace the resplendent orb over which the great Father has left the glory of his ineffable presence too intense for mortal eyes. A rashness like theirs would rush into the darkness with which Deity has encompassed his throne, to draw away the volume of his eternal mysteries.

Then we may assume this position; that every thing is credible which is not known to be false. For however great the improbability may be which rests upon a proposition, yet if it be possible, it may be true, and therefore is at least credible. Its fallacy can be asserted by him only who has encompassed all its parts; explored all its alleged absurdities; brought to light all its hidden sophistries, and has certified it as a contradiction. We find this mode of reasoning under the sanction of the great Apostle in his speech before Agrippa: "Why is it judged incredible by you, that God should raise the dead?" Have you ascertained it to be an impossibility? Have you gone by regular steps, and proved it a fallacious proposition? Do you know the contrary to be fact? Thus stands the doctrine of the Trinity: upon principles of reason, it is credible; because no man is competent to affirm the contrary. For who has comprehended the parts and principles of this stupendous mystery? Who has traversed the whole extent of this field, and returned to inform us that it was a mere visionary speculation? Who has ascertained all the dimensions of this subject, and thus acquired the knowledge of its impossibility?

But I foresee an objection which will be raised against this mode of reconciling the doctrine of the Trinity with correct reason, and I therefore hasten to meet it. It will be said, that according to the position which we have assumed, the believer in Transubstantiation may make good his creed, since we are left to the conclusion, that whatever is possible, is also credible. And so we affirm of any proposition, unless we can know the contrary. In the

case of Transubstantiation, we do know the opposite to be true; because we can fully comprehend all the terms of the proposition, which are, bread, wine, body, blood.

The mystery of Godliness is known to us as a fact, which is "God manifest in the flesh"—The manifestation of flesh and Spirit together, the union of material and immaterial, even in nature is a mystery to all the world—even this subordinate secret lies infinitely beyond the scope of mortal vision. What wonder then, that God manifest in the flesh should be a mystery which defies the power of our dull theories, and mocks the feeble speculations of human intellect? What wonder, if this vast theme should run so far into the ocean of eternity, that an angel's depth could not fathom it? Sooner would an insect's wing cover the sun, than the powers of a reasoning mite comprehend this profound secret.

From the Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 8, 1824.

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention.

The following is a brief summary of the most important proceedings of the Board, at their recent annual meeting. Several subjects, including the Treasurer's account, were referred to the acting Board, of which we may hereafter take notice.

**Burman Mission.**—The Committee appointed on this mission made a report, which was accepted. The latest information from Burmah has been published in the Star. The report closes with an expression of the deep regret of the Committee, that the existing state of the Treasury prevents the usual appropriations being made. "They sincerely hope, that the friends of Zion will soon place it in the power of the acting members of the Board to contribute to the comfort of our distant brethren. The Board stand sacredly pledged to support their missionaries; but that pledge they can redeem only as they shall be assisted by those who love the name and are praying for the coming and the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ."

It was resolved, that \$2000 be appropriated for the use of the Burman mission, to be sent to brother Lawson, at Calcutta, as soon as practicable; and to be forwarded by him to the missionaries at Ava. Any portion of this sum, not exceeding \$1000, may be applied, at the discretion of the missionaries, to defray the expense of buildings at Ava, which buildings shall be considered as the common property of the mission.

It was resolved, that the Superintending Committee, in and near Boston, be requested to employ the Rev. Mr. Boardman, in collecting subscriptions for the Burman mission, for some time previous to his embarking for India.

**Valley Towns Mission.**—The Committee, appointed on this subject, reported, that brother Roberts and brother Farrier have found it necessary to discontinue their residence at the mission station; but that brother Roberts is willing to undertake an agency to collect donations and subscriptions for the station. The Committee report, that the situation of the mission is prosperous. Five persons, three of whom are Indians, have been baptized, on a profession of faith in Christ. The school is full, and many applications for admission are made. New regulations have been adopted, the operation of which is salutary. The Committee express their opinion, that the exertions of Brother Roberts have been sincere, disinterested and laborious.

The report was accepted. Brother Roberts was appointed as an Agent to collect funds for the Valley Towns station.

**Carry Station.**—Our readers have been made acquainted with the state of this mission, by Mr. M'Coy's letter, published in the Star of February 28. Mr. M'Coy is now engaged, with encouraging success, in soliciting contributions, in the Eastern States, for the aid of the mission. The Committee express the opinion, that an application should be made to Congress, to procure suitable sites for colonies, where civilized and converted Indians

may find a home, alike remote from the neglect and prejudices of white persons, and from the necessity of obtaining a precarious subsistence from hunting; where agriculture and the arts may be cultivated, and the great truths of the Gospel made known. Appropriations to the amount of \$1707,32 were made.

**Withington Station.**—The affairs at this station are in an encouraging state. The United Associations in Georgia cherish it with unabated zeal, and the Rev. Mr. Conper appears to be well fitted for the office of superintendent. The Board appropriated \$300 for the use of the station, and adopted other measure to secure its success.

**Columbian College.**—The Superintending Committee of the College made a report, in behalf of the Trustees. It is stated, that the property of the College, including stock, amounts to \$90,000. This property having been procured within four years, it is not to be supposed that the institution can be so soon free from debt. A debt of about \$45000 now exists. Expectations are entertained of aid from Congress, but, if this expectation should not be realized, the confidence of complete ultimate success, in relation to the great objects of the College, is unimpaired. In fact, the prospect was never more promising. The Agent has received, during the past year, for the College, exclusive of the term bills of the students, the sum of \$9425 58. The receipts from the students, for tuition, are now sufficient for the support of the Faculty. The College, therefore, may be considered as safe, and capable of subsisting itself by its own resources. "From a general survey of the progress the College has already made, and the existing prospects, the Trustees have reason devoutly to thank God and take courage."

There are now at the College, five beneficiaries, and a few others, supported in part. A committee appointed for the purpose of concerting measures to obtain funds for the support of beneficiaries in the Theological Department, recommend, that the efforts which were proposed by the Convention at last meeting to procure scholarships, and to form societies, be continued; and, that the attention of the churches in which beneficiaries hold their membership be invited to the importance of forming Education Societies.

The Committee on the subject of devising means for the replenishing of the Treasury of the Board, made a report, which was adopted, and measures were taken to carry its suggestions into operation. The Committee recommended, that the real necessities of the Board be distinctly and fully made known to the friends of the cause of Christ; that circulars be addressed to all the Mission Societies, which are auxiliary to the Convention, soliciting a special effort on their part; that the Board endeavour to find able, active and evangelical men, to take on themselves agencies in different parts of the Union; that circulars be sent to all the Baptist ministers in the United States, requesting their co-operation; that measures be devised, to enable our "beloved and evertoiling brother, the Reverend Luther Rice, to renew his exertions in the missionary field: believing that the Lord has endowed him with talents, possessed by few, for bringing into existence, and giving effect and permanence to Mission Societies;" and lastly, that it be recommended to the churches, to make the cause of missions a subject of frequent and fervent prayer.

We publish the following act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, regulating religious societies, at the request of one of our respected patrons, resident in that state.

**An Act in addition to an Act entitled An act respecting Public Worship and Religious Freedom.**

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every Parish, Precinct and Religious Society in this Commonwealth, may organize itself

agreeable to the act entitled "An Act regulating Parishes and Precincts, and the officers thereof," and the several acts in addition thereof. And any Justice of the Peace, within the County wherein any Parish, Precinct, or Religious Society may be, which is not organized, agreeable to said Acts, is hereby authorized, upon application therefor, by any ten or more of the legal votes of such Parish, Precinct, or Religious Society, to issue a warrant for calling the first meeting thereof, directed to some suitable member of said Parish, Precinct, or Religious Society, requiring him to notify and warn the members thereof, qualified by law to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at some time and place as shall be appointed in such warrant, to choose all such officers, and transact all such business as Parishes are by law authorized to choose and transact in the months of March and April, annually. And in all Parish meetings the qualifications of the voters shall be the same as are now required by law to vote in town affairs.

**Sec. 2. Be it further enacted,** That any person may separate from one Parish or Religious Society and join another, either of the same, or of a different denomination, by filing with the clerk of the Society left, a certificate of the fact, under the hand of the Clerk of the Society, which such person elects to join; but such person shall remain liable to pay all such taxes as may have been actually granted or assessed against him previous to such separation, and any person who may come to dwell within any town in this Commonwealth, shall be deemed and taken to be a member of the oldest Religious Society in said town, unless such person shall, previous to the first day of May following file with the Clerk of such Religious Society, a certificate, that he or she has joined him or herself to, and is a member of some other Religious Society within this Commonwealth, under the hand of the clerk thereof.

**Sec. 3. Be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the Assessors of every Parish, Precinct or religious Society in this Commonwealth, in assessing or levying taxes for the support of Public worship, and all charges incident thereto, to assess all the property, both real and personal, (not exempted by law from taxation) of all the members thereof, wherever the same may be situate in the Commonwealth; and no citizen of this Commonwealth, being a member of any Religious Society in the Commonwealth, shall be assessed or liable to pay any tax for the support of Public Worship, or other Parochial charges, to any parish, Precinct, or Religious Society whatever, other than to that of which he is a member.

**Sec. 4. Be it further enacted,** That all laws inconsistent with, or contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 16, 1824.

An Act to alter and amend an Act entitled An Act to provide for the instruction of Youth and for the promotion of good Education.

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,** That any town in this Commonwealth containing less than five thousand inhabitants, and now required by law to be provided with a school master, or with school masters, well instructed in the Latin and Greek languages, shall after the passing of this Act, if such town shall so elect, at their annual meeting in March or April, duly warned for the purpose, be provided instead thereof with a teacher or teachers well qualified to instruct youth in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and good behaviour, whose qualifications shall be certified in like manner as is provided by law in the case of public school masters in the Latin and Greek languages.

**Sec. 2. Be it further enacted,** That any town in this Commonwealth containing less than five thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized and em-

powered, if such town shall so elect at their annual meeting in March or April, duly warned for the purpose, to apportion the money such town shall raise for the support of public schools in the several districts in such town, in such manner as the town may judge to be best for the instruction of their Youth. Provided nevertheless, that no town shall so avail itself of any of the provisions of this act, as to diminish the term of time of public schools which such town is by law now required to maintain.

**Sec. 3. Be it further enacted,** That all laws contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 18, 1824.

## THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt is a very extraordinary character. By birth a Greek, and enslaved in his early youth, he enjoyed no advantages of education; but in the course of his administration of the government of the celebrated province at present under his control, he evinces the wonderful effects which may be wrought by a mind naturally sagacious and energetic. Having established himself as a military chieftain, too formidable to be controlled by the Divan of Constantinople, he has of late years devoted himself to commercial enterprises, which, if his life be spared, or if they are continued after his death, must tend to the speedy re-civilizing of the ancient parent of the arts and sciences. He first directed his attention to the cultivation of sugar, of which he grew a considerable quantity; but as it was coarse, by the aid of a Scottish agent he established an extensive sugar refinery, the produce of which has occasionally been found a matter of anxiety to the European dealers in refined sugar in the Levant. In the course of the process of refinement he had occasion for a steam engine, with which we have been informed, he was supplied by the British ministry, who wished to conciliate his favour by so acceptable a present; which, however, as we have been told, he pretended he wished to possess only as an object of curiosity.

At a later period, an English gentleman, high in his confidence, advised him to turn his attention to the cultivation of cotton. He accordingly procured from the United States, in separate quantities, so as to produce no alarm, several tons weight of the best cotton seed, which he has sown in spots on the banks of the Nile, favorable to the growth of the cotton plant. His success in this new speculation has hitherto been decisive. A few months ago, a hundred bags of his cotton were sold at Liverpool, and is found, on working, to be superior to the Sea-Island cotton. Several vessels have within these few days cleared out from Liverpool to Alexandria, where he has thirty thousand bags ready for sale; and his next year's crop is expected to be one hundred thousand. At present, the purchases are made from the Pacha in hard dollars.

It will easily be imagined that the rising power of this extraordinary man is viewed with extreme jealousy by the Porte. Accordingly, a short time ago, the Grand Seigneur sent an agent with a couple of executioners, with instructions to bring his head to Constantinople; but the Pacha's spies gave him speedy intelligence of the danger which awaited him. He made his preparations accordingly, and the ministers of death, instantly on their arrival in Egypt, and before they could display the fatal firman, were deprived of their heads, which the Pacha pickled and sent to the Sublime Porte, with a history of his providential escape from the plots of assassins. Since then he has remained unmolested in the prosecution of his grand and useful designs, and all who wish well to the progress of civilization in Africa, will pray that he may live a thousand years.

The Pacha, we further hear, bought from Rundel and Bridges the Pitt diamond, and has paid for it. The diamond was lately consigned to the care of the captain of a British Ship of war.

London Paper.



## MENONISTS.

The Menonists comprise a body of Christians, whose origin and creed are but little known to the public. They are very numerous in many parts of Pennsylvania, and have occasionally excited considerable notice from their resistance to the militia system and conscientious scruples against bearing arms. Let their religion be what it may, their character for honesty and inflexibility must be admired—and whilst they make but little show of their religious observances, they seem to live up to the golden rule of "do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you," in the spirit and meaning of the words.

The Menonists take their name from Menno Simon, of the Netherlands, one of the leaders of that sect or society of the Baptists, in the sixteenth century, who took their rise in Germany soon after, or about the time of the reformation. But they, themselves, it is said, derive their religious profession and practice from that of the Christian Church in Thessalonica, and the time of the apostles. Among the articles of their faith, in which they are very rigid, using great plainness in speech and dress, are in substance the following:

1. *Of Baptism.* They confess baptism unto faith, but no infant baptism.
2. *Of Marriage.* They confess a wedlock of two believing persons; and no external marriage ceremony.
3. *Of taking Oaths.* No Christian may take an oath or in his evidence go beyond yea and nay, but must rather choose to die.

They have been much persecuted in Germany and Switzerland. They paid immense sums in divers parts of the German provinces for an exemption from bearing arms, taking oaths, &c. but were still subject to grievous impositions and abuses until in 1638, William Penn, then proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania, offered them a refuge here.—*Rel. Visitor.*

## REVIVALS.

From various parts of our country we hear of the prosperity of Zion.

In Baltimore the Lord is carrying on his work. Many have been made the hopeful subjects of saving grace and the work still continues.

In Bethel congregation, Augusta County, Virginia, fifty-nine persons have lately made a public profession of Christ.

In Warren and Buffalo valley, Pennsylvania, there is a pleasing attention to religion.

In the Churches in Culpepper, Madison, Orange and Jefferson counties, in Virginia, a very general attention to religion prevails, and large accessions are making to the churches of the saints.

At Mount Desert, in Maine, during the last year, 30 persons were added to the Baptist, and 20 or 30 to the Pedobaptist Churches.

The Baptist church in Killingly, Con. has experienced a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

At Moulton, Vermont, the Lord is pouring out his Spirit. Also in Lyndon, Sutton, Burke, Wheelock and Sheffield, in the same state, and in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Religious Miscellany, published in Carlisle, Penn. states that a revival has been experienced in the Methodist Church at Waynesburg, Franklin County, Penn. and that about 200 have been added since the commencement.

Also we learn from Zion's Herald, that a revival now exists in Windsor, Maine.—Thirty three have been added to the Methodist Church.

Also in Poplin and Saline circuit, N. H. instances of conversion have been multiplied, 90 have been added to the Churches in the circuit, and 120 become the hopeful subjects of converting grace since the awakening commenced.

## REVIVAL AMONG THE WYANDOTT INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James B. Finley, Missionary among the Wyandotts, dated Sandusky Mission House, Feb. 10.

"I have just returned from a tour to the north in company with Mononque and Greyeyes, two Indian Chiefs, and John Pointer, the interpreter. We had intended to visit the Chippewa tribe, but on our arrival at Detroit, we learned that they were so much dispersed by the late war, that a visit would be inexpedient at present. We however visited some of the Wyandotts on the River Huron, and also those on the Canara in Canada. In both of these places God owned our labours, but more especially in the latter, where several were awakened, three converted, and fifteen joined society.

Since our return, the work of grace hath so revived among us, that within one month, twenty-seven have been added to our number, which now amounts to two hundred and sixty. Our people are much engaged in the gracious work, and so nu-

merous are our congregations, that no house we have will hold them. Our class and prayer meetings are well attended. Never indeed was this mission more prosperous. Our converted chiefs, like Joshua and Caleb seem determined to go up and possess the land. So convicting is the hand of God in this work, that even the pagans remaining among us, stand astonished and confounded, and almost at every meeting some come over on the Lord's side.—*Methodist Mag.*

## REVIVAL AT SEA.

Letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated New Bedford, Ms. May 4, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I hasten to inform you of that which is good news to the friends of Zion, particularly such as feel an interest in the salvation of seamen. A ship which has returned to this port from a whaling voyage, has been visited by the grace of God. Four give good evidence of having experienced a saving change, and others have returned to inquire of Christians, at home, what they shall do to be saved. The interesting seriousness in this ship's company was occasioned by a book borrowed from a Nantucket ship. This book, I understand, was in the hands of the owners, by the instrumentality of some individual in New York. For a number of months before the ship returned, they had meetings in the cabin on the sabbath, and twice in the week. One of the officers was a subject of the revival, and all treated it with serious attention. There are many interesting particulars connected with the above, which I trust will be furnished by some person.

Every pious friend of the sailor will rejoice and pray more earnestly for this interesting class of men, and not forget to give them Bibles and tracts, together with other religious books. Would not pious men in large commercial towns, render an interesting service to the sailor, by having a library for seamen, from which a specified number of books might be drawn by the captain, and by him be returned? Yours, &c. S. HOLMES.

A late number of the Later Day Luminary, contains a letter, which states, that the revival in the low country of Georgia, is progressive. The same letter states, that the number of slaves connected with the several Churches, is as follows—

—in one colored Church in Savannah, upwards of 1800 members, and in another upwards of 800; in the Great Ogeechee church, upwards of 500. This statement will not appear incredible to those who remember the fact as stated in an authentic document, by several of the most respectable clergymen in Charleston, S. C. some years since, viz. that one third, or 5000 out of the 15,000 of the black population in that city, were members of the churches. In the recent revivals in South-Carolina and Georgia, a number of slaves have been among the subjects of grace.

In the counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Bedford, Va. there is a glorious work of grace.—One letter compares it to the great Revival in that country, of 1802 and 3; another letter states that there has never been such a revival in those counties. During the last year, 170 have been added to one church, and 120 to 3 others.—Persons of every rank and age have become subjects of renewing grace.

## CAREY STATION.

It appears, by a statement in the last number of the American Baptist Magazine, that the Rev. Mr. M'Coy has collected in Boston and its vicinity, money and clothing, for the Carey Mission Station, to the amount of \$1183 67.—*Col. Star.*

Dr. Carey writes that India is not the same country, in a moral sense, that it was when he first landed there thirty years ago. Then, all was infidelity among Europeans, and all superstition among the natives; now, a great number of the Europeans fear and worship God, and the superstitions of the natives are gradually giving way.

## CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Rev. Mr. Roberts writes from Valley Towns, that the Cherokees until lately thought they were conferring a favour on the missionaries by sending their children to school; but now they are convinced that the favour is theirs. The school contains 50 Indian youth, who are diligent and attentive. In February an intelligent Cherokee, named Arch Skit, was baptized, and shortly afterwards went home to tell his friends "what a dear Saviour he had found."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Eighth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was yesterday celebrated in this city. At precisely 10 o'clock the chair was taken by Gen. Matthew Clarkson, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, who presided in the absence of the President. The Rev. Dr. Milnor read an address prepared for the occasion by the Hon. John Jay, the venerable President of the Society, who was prevented from attending in person by the infirmities which prey upon advanced age. The address was replete with dignity and interest, and was worthy of its author, and of the occasion.

The Annual Report of the Board of

Managers was then read by the Rev. Dr. Woodhull. The number of Bibles and Testaments printed at the Society's house in this city, during the 8th year, is 76,875, a portion of which are in the Spanish language. There have been received in donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, seven hundred Bibles and Testaments in different languages; and two thousand have been printed at Lexington, Kentucky, from stereotype plates belonging to the Society; making a total of four hundred and three thousand three hundred and fifty-two Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, published, or otherwise obtained for circulation, during the eight years which have elapsed since the Society commenced its operations. The issues from the Depository, in the 8th year, have been 60,439 Bibles and Testaments—making a total of 309,062 Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, issued by the Society since its establishment. Bibles and Testaments, in the Spanish language, have been sent to South America, where they have been well, and even eagerly received, and where the prospects, in regard to future distribution, are peculiarly favourable.

The number of Auxiliary Societies is increasing. Forty-seven new ones have been added during the 8th year, making the whole number, at present, four hundred and seven. The Managers state the pleasing fact, that the Society has become truly national, and has Auxiliaries in every state in the Union.

The report next exhibits a rapid rise of the stupendous exertions which are going forward in Europe, and other parts of the world, in the present course of distributing the word of God. From the statement exhibited, it appears that Bible Societies exist, and are in a state of active operation, and are producing the happiest effects in every country in Europe, except Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey! Ever in these countries the spirit of inquiry is awake; the Scriptures are readily received; & but few years will probably elapse ere those nations will follow in the train of the whole Protestant world.

In support of the resolutions, and of the great interests of the society, addresses were delivered by the Rev. President Day, the Rev. Mr. Peters, the Rev. Mr. Cone, Mr. S. K. Tallmadge, Maj. Gen. Gaines, the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Brown, and the Hon. David Daggett. The number of strangers who were present at this anniversary was much greater than usual, and evinces the deep interest with which this Society is regarded in every part of our country. We noticed gentlemen from the East and the West, from the North and the South whose principal object in visiting the city was to be present at the celebration.

*Sabbath Schools in Baltimore.*—In the summer of 1818, an attempt was made to institute Sabbath Schools in Baltimore, but the enterprise was relinquished. In the autumn of the same year that city was blessed with a revival of religion, and a school was established by the Methodists, which soon became crowded and prosperous.—Other denominations imitated the example, and Sunday Schools were soon after in operation in different parts of the city. The Asbury Sunday School Society of Baltimore, at present consists of 7 schools, containing 706 boys, and 60 teachers, most of whom are professors of religion. The Society have several libraries for the use of schools, containing in all 700 volumes. From 30 to 40 of the scholars have embraced religion, and now constitute some of their best teachers. Many of the original teachers have entered the ministry. The whole number of boys instructed in the Methodist schools, since their first introduction, is 2000.

## General Intelligence.

## Congressional.

## SENATE.

Saturday, May 1.

The several standing committees reported, without amendment, several bills from the other House, upon private claims.

Sixteen bills from the House of Representatives, upon private claims, were twice read, and referred to their appropriate committees.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Benton, was read for consideration, and agreed to: "Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be selected, in separate parcels, or in sections, as much land as will amount to two of the townships heretofore granted by Congress to the state of Missouri for the support of seminaries of learning;

"Also, to inquire into the expediency of granting to the town of St. Louis, and to other towns and villages in the state of Missouri, for the support of schools, the lots and pieces of ground within such towns and villages which may have been heretofore reserved for military purposes, and not now needed for such use."

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again discussed in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

Adjourned.

Monday, May 3.

Several bills from the other House, respecting private claims, were reported, without amendment, by the committees to which they were referred.

Mr. Jackson, from the joint committee appointed to consider what business is necessary to be acted on at the present session of Congress, and at what time the session may be closed, submitted their final report on that subject; stating that, in the opinion of the committee, the session of Congress may be terminated on the 19th instant. The report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Barton, from the committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill

which originated in the Senate, "to enable the President to sell and dispose of the refuse lands of the United States." Mr. Barton stated, however, that the committee had instructed him to move the indefinite postponement of this bill, when it shall be taken up for consideration.

The unfinished business of Saturday, being the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was resumed. Mr. King, of Alabama, was again called to the chair.

The question was, upon the motion, submitted on Friday last by Mr. Holmes, of Maine, to amend the bill, so as to except "Russia, Holland, and Raven's Duck, and Russia Sheetings," from the duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, which the bill contemplates to impose upon all manufactures of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp; which was decided in the negative; ayes, 21; noes 26.

Mr. Elliott then moved to amend the bill by striking out all the proviso which fixes a minimum price upon which the duties on cotton cloths, and cotton twist, yarn, or thread, are to be calculated.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4.

Several bills from the House upon private claims, were twice read, and referred to committees.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair.

The question was upon the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Elliott, to amend the bill, by striking out the proviso which establishes the minimum upon which the duties on cotton cloths, and cotton twist, yarn, or thread are to be calculated: without taking the question, the Senate

Adjourned.

Wednesday May 5.

The Senate, as in Committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair, proceeded to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

The question was upon the amendment moved by Mr. Elliott, on Monday last; and was, after considerable discussion, decided in the negative; ayes, 23; noes 24.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then moved to amend the bill by striking out from it the following clause: "on all foreign distilled spirits, fifteen per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto;" which motion prevailed; ayes 23, noes 18.

Mr. Smith then moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which imposes duties on unmanufactured wool; and the Senate

Adjourned.

Thursday, May 6.

The Senate again, in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair, proceeded to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports." The question was upon amending the bill, in pursuance of the motion which Mr. Smith submitted yesterday, to strike out the clause imposing a duty on unmanufactured wool. After considerable debate on the subject, the Senate agreed to limit the duty on unmanufactured wool, to 30 per cent. ad valorem; ayes, 25, noes, 22.

Mr. Macon moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: "on cotton bagging, 44 cents per square yard;" which was decided in the negative; ayes, 23, noes, 24.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

The principal business attended to in the Senate, to-day, was the further consideration of the tariff bill.

## HOUSE.

Saturday, May 1.

A bill from the Senate, "to allow farther time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House was engaged the principal part of this day with bills of private interest.

Adjourned.

Monday, May 3.

After the presentation of petitions—Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, from the Military committee, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that State, during the late war with Great Britain, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to authorize the settlement and payment of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war."

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the report was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, from the joint committee appointed to consider the subject of the day for terminating the present session of Congress, reported an amendment to the resolution from the Senate on that subject, proposing to substitute the nineteenth day of May for the day proposed by the Senate. On motion of Mr. Bassett, the report was laid on the table.

A number of relief bills were severally read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Dwight in the chair, on the remonstrance addressed to the Congress of the United States, by the state of Kentucky, on the subject of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Green vs. Biddle, involving the constitutional-ity of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky, as they are usually called. Mr. Letcher then submitted a proposition, requiring that in any decision of the United States Supreme Court, touching the validity of any part of the constitution of a State, Justices shall concur; whose opinions, with their respective reasons therefor, shall be given separately and distinctly, if the judgment of the Court be against the validity of the part of the Constitution or act brought in question. Mr. Letcher proceeded, at considerable length, to deliver his sentiments in favour of this proposition. He was followed by several other gentlemen. The committee then rose, and the House

Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, from a select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "to authorize the President of the United States to enter into certain negotiations relative to lands located under Virginia military warrants lying between the said lines;" which was twice read and laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of Ky. from a select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill "for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum

for the Deaf and Dumb;" which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. F. Johnson, the previous orders of the day were dispensed with, and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill "reducing into one, the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" after a considerable debate on the propriety of several items of the bill, the committee rose, and the House

Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 5.

The Post Office bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair; after considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again; the House then

Adjourned.

Thursday, May 6.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill further to regulate the inspection of flour in the county of Alexandria; which was twice read, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Kent, from the same committee, reported a bill from the Senate, altering the times of holding the Courts of the District of Columbia, with two slight amendments, in which the House concurred, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Post Office bill was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair; when,

On motion of Mr. Clay, the committee rose, without leave to sit again: the bill was then laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill "to authorize the creation of a stock to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of the 23d February, 1819;" and after a very animated debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to repairs of the Cumberland Road, made a report thereon, which was read and committed.

The joint resolution relative to the police of the Capitol and public grounds in Washington, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill relating to altering the times of holding the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the bill relating to the flour inspection at Alexandria, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Adjourned.

## LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, as the steam-boat *Etna*, Capt. Robinson, was on the way to this city from Washington, N. J. with the passengers from Philadelphia by what is called the "Citizen's Line," and a number of way passengers, when in sight, about 4 1-2 miles from the city, burst her centre boiler. The explosion was so violent that almost every thing in the cabins was demolished, the deck torn to pieces, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. But what renders this occurrence most distressing, and has cast a gloom over the city, is the destruction of the lives of the persons on board, to the number, as near as we can ascertain of about thirteen.

The whole number of persons on board was 34, viz: six passengers by the Philadelphia coach, named on the way bill, Pearce, Arnel, Braden, Heacock, Eckfelt, and Mrs. Strout; five from Amboy, Messrs. Davis, Morrison, and Baker, and two others, names not known—six taken on board at Elizabethtown Point, names not known, among them one or two women. One woman and a girl, taken on board at the Blazing Star Ferry, N. J. and the officers, crew, and servants of the boat consisting of fifteen.

The persons killed on board, were Mrs. Furman, wife of Mr. Job Furman, merchant. Mrs. Meserole, (her daughter,) wife of Mr. Abm. Meserole, merchant.

Caroline Furman, daughter of Mr. Waters Furman of Elizabethtown.

A sister of Mr. Job Furman. [These were all interred yesterday from one house. Their remains were attended to the grave by thousands of sympathising friends. They had been to New Jersey, we understand, to attend the funeral of a relative of the family.]

Miss Bates, daughter of Captain Andrew Bates.

The steward, Victor Grasse, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Died on Saturday night, at the Hospital, Mrs. Taylor, wife of John Taylor, labourer; and Ann Dougherty, a native of Auburn, N. York.

The following persons we also sent to the Hospital—Thos. Braden, of Wilmington, Del. and Michael Eckfelt, of Philadelphia, both of whom we learn are likely to recover—and dangerously wounded Joseph Stevens, a native of Ireland.

Also, of the crew, dangerously wounded:—John Winter, Philadelphia, fireman—John Gibbons, do. do. } blacks, Ann Thomas, do. do. } Alexander Cromwell, of Jamaica, waiter.

Margaret Cole, cook, wounded, not considered dangerous, was carried to a private house.

The above it is believed, includes all the names of the killed and wounded—the reports yesterday, of a number of wounded being taken to the Quarantine Hospital were incorrect, and it was not believed that any other person than the steward was drowned.

Mr. Charles G. Hollingshead, a passenger, of Princeton, and Capt. Myers, mate of the *Etna* jumped overboard—but held on by the sides of the boat, and got on board again when the danger was over.

A Boatman living at Bergen Point, whose was the first row boat along side the *Etna*, after the explosion, states, that he picked up 4 hats, one of which contained a bill of lading of goods on board of Thomas H. Smith's ship, at Amboy, from Canton—He also picked up a paper, which was part of a contract for making part of a Canal in Ohio. [One of these hats it is ascertained belonged to Capt. Myers; the hat with the bills of lading, we hear belonged to Mr. Heacock.]

The engine of the *Etna*, it is said was constructed on the high pressure principle, from which we believe most of the accidents of this kind have been caused.—The boiler was of iron. The boat was moving at a slower rate than usual, not on a strife with other boats, none being in sight at the time.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Robinson, previous to



the disaster, and of his coolness and intrepidity when in a state of peril.

The steam boat United States, Capt. Beecher, was on her way from New Brunswick at the time, and soon after came up, and after rendering all the assistance in her power, towed the *Etna* to this city. Capt. Robinson desires us to express his grateful sense of the obligations he is under to Capt. Beecher for his kindness on the occasion.—*Mercantile Advertiser*.

In addition to the above statement from a morning paper, we have to record the death of another of the sufferers, Alexander Cromwell, in the Hospital, and our fears that before our paper reaches its readers, Ann Thomas and John Winters will also have been numbered with the dead.

On a question so deeply agitating the community, we have made it our business to ascertain all the particulars in our power, and we add them to the above report. The captain assures us that the *Etna* was not racing with any other boat, and that she was not under even her ordinary pressure of steam at the time of the accident, the wheel making only 18 revolutions instead of 20 or 21 as usual—and this is corroborated by the engineer. The story that the captain had ordered more steam to be raised against the advice of the engineer is wholly unfounded. The work had been recently inspected and overhauled by an engineer, who came from Philadelphia for the purpose last week, and not 10 minutes before the accident, the engineer on board reported the machinery to be in perfect order. No assignable reasons can be given for the accident, for when it occurred, the firemen were actually diminishing the fire preparatory to arrival. It is believed that there were no other sufferers than those recorded above.—*N. Y. American*.

Many inquiries being made as to the difference between high and low pressure steam engines, we have been furnished upon our request, by a scientific friend, with the following concise and popular explanation thereof.

The engines employed in steamboats are of two kinds; the one moved by steam of low pressure, the other by that of high pressure. In low pressure engines, the water is heated to a temperature that exceeds but little, if any, that of water boiling in an open vessel; and the steam expands itself with a force but little greater than that of the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. In order that steam of such small elastic force shall be rendered efficient to perform the part of a mechanical agent, it is made to act against a piston, on the opposite side of which a partial vacuum is produced, by making the opposite sides of this piston communicate alternately with the boiler, and with a vessel styled a condenser, plunged in a cistern of cold water, and into which a jet of the same liquid is constantly playing. Steam engines of this description are the invention of Watt, and are used in all the boats that are constructed on Mr. Fulton's plan. In ordinary cases, the pressure on the out and inside of the boiler being very nearly equal, there is no risk of its giving way; and should even the steam be raised beyond the temperature of boiling water, it is never, in them, heated to such a degree that a dangerous explosion can take place; for, a very trifling aperture will relieve the pressure, and no greater harm can arise, than the rush of boiling water to the depth of a few inches over the floor of the boat. Escape from this will be easy; and in some of the newer boats the boiler is so enclosed, that the water which escapes cannot reach the passengers. No accident has ever occurred in vessels furnished with engines of this description, except the drowning (not scalding) of a person whom intoxication prevented from making his escape. When these engines are used in waters containing sea salt, the boiler is made of copper; as this metal is not subject to corrosion, the boiler will always retain its original strength.

High pressure engines were introduced in consequence of the discovery that the expansive force of steam increases in a much higher ratio than the increase of temperature. The safety valve of the boiler is loaded with a heavy weight, and the steam is not permitted to reach the valves of the engine, until it has acquired an expansive force much greater than the pressure of the atmosphere. This force is kept up by the fuel, during the whole action of the machine. In high pressure engines there is no condenser; but the opposite sides of the piston communicate alternately with the boiler and with the open air. The energy of the moving power is proportioned to the difference between the expansive force of the steam and the pressure of the atmosphere, while in a low pressure engine, it is a pressure little exceeding that of the atmosphere against a partial vacuum.

From this difference in the mode of estimating the energy of the engines, it arises, that a high pressure engine will not work as well as one of low pressure, until the expansive force of the steam contained in its boiler is at least double the pressure of the atmosphere upon its outer surface; and it is often much more. Hence the necessity of very strong boilers, and of their figure being cylindrical, in order to ensure an equality of pressure throughout. Copper of sufficient thickness to sustain the prodigious force would be very expensive; nor could it be rendered tight, if made in the usual manner of sheets; the material generally employed is therefore pig iron, cast into a hollow cylinder, to which two circular heads are firmly fastened by screws. Such engines are much more liable to have their boilers burst than those of low pressure; and when the inclosed steam does overcome the tenacity of the material that confines it, a single small aperture will not give it vent, nor reduce its temperature to that of water boiling in an open vessel, but an explosion will take place, equal, and sometimes superior in force to that produced by inflamed gunpowder. Fragments of the machine, and water intensely heated, will therefore be propelled with great violence in the direction of the explosion. When vessels furnished with such engines navigate the waters of the ocean or the tide, no dependence is to be placed on the boiler, however carefully proved, for the metal is continually undergoing corrosion, and will become gradually weaker, while the chance of its bursting is increased by this corrosion taking place unequally.

It is therefore to be lamented that high pressure engines have ever come into use in the steam boats; they have already caused the loss of many valuable lives, and must, if generally introduced destroy many more.

There are three boats with high steam pressure that come into the New York waters—the *Etna*, the new boat Henry Eckford, and the Experiment.—*N. Y. American*.

#### BAMBERG, July 7. MIRACLES.

The news that Prince Alexander Hohenloë, was expected in this town produced the most lively sensations—all the infirm, endowed with a steadfast faith, waited with impatience the moment of laying his hand upon them.

The prince arrived on the 2d July—he performed his first cure on three females who laboured under paroxysms of gout—their cure was attested by only one witness, a distributor of alms. He restored the use of limbs to a paralytic and hearing to two deaf women. The prince promised to repair on the following day, to the extensive area in the vicinity of the cathedral, and to perform his cures in the open air. An immense multitude resorted to the place—the lame, the deaf, and the blind, lay prostrate on the earth—near to them were in attendance their parents and friends, who offered up prayers to Heaven for the recovery of these unfortunate individuals. The moment the Prince made his appearance the whole assembly fell upon their knees—all fixed, in profound silence, their eyes on Prince Hohenloë, who after putting up a long prayer, advanced to the midst of the supplicants, and asked in a mild tone 'Do you firmly believe that God can cure you?'—A thousand voices replied, 'yes, yes!'—Then he stretched forth his arms, and uttered with a loud voice—'arise, your faith has made you whole'—and they all got up and went away. The acclamation of the multitude rent the air.

Nevertheless the magistracy of the town thought proper to appoint a commission, composed of intelligent and upright men, whom they directed to follow the Prince, and to make a list of the persons whom he should cure of their infirmities.—These commissioners have prepared an account of the state of twenty three persons who had declared themselves cured by the prince, and it turns out that their ailments have not been in any wise diminished.—On further inquiry it has been found that the story of the paralytic woman, and the two deaf and dumb who had fancied themselves cured by the Prince, on the first day of his arrival, is very different from the reports that have got into circulation.

*Courier Francais.*

The cultivation of the Vine begins to attract the attention of many in different parts of the country. Every year new vineyards are planted, and old ones are enlarged; good wines, too, are made, which, at moderate prices, afford a handsome profit.

Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject at this time, by seeing a letter from Mr. Eichelberger, of York, Penn. in which he has been offered two hundred dollars a year per acre, for four acres of his vineyard. This offer was made by a person 'who understands the business well, and was brought up to it,' and believes that the vines and cuttings from these four acres, at a low price, and with an ordinary crop of grapes, will produce three thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Is not this well worth the attention of our farmers and planters?—*Nat. Journal*.

#### METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

The following short rules may not unfrequently be the means of preserving valuable lives, and therefore cannot be too extensively known.

*Method of restoring Life to the apparently drowned.* Taken chiefly from the *Manuals and Reports of the Royal Humane Society*.

**CAUTIONS.**—Avoid all rough usage. Do not fold up the body by the feet. (By these absurd practices hundreds of lives are annually sacrificed.) Do not roll the body on casks, or rub it with salt, or spirits, or apply tobacco. LOSE NOT A MOMENT. Carry the body, the head and shoulders, raised, to the nearest house. Place it in a warm room. Let it be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be renewed when necessary. Keep the mouth, nostrils, and the throat, free and clean. Apply warm substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, arm-pits, and soles of the feet—rub the body with heated flannel, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing by gently blowing with the bellows into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril. Press down the breast CAREFULLY with both hands, and then allow it to rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat. Continue the rubbing, and increase it when life appears, and then give a teaspoonful of warm water, or very weak wine, or spirits and water warm. Persevere for six hours. Send quickly for Medical assistance.

#### EMIGRATION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR TO HAITI.

Some months since, Capt. Joshua Nash of this port, being at Port au Prince in the Island of Hayti, was invited to dine with General

Inginac, a native of the island, in company with the Rev. T. Paul, of Boston. The conversation turning upon the condition & prospect of people of Color, Capt. Nash took occasion to inquire, whether free blacks in the U. S. would find encouragement and patronage in that country. Gen. Inginac was full in the belief that good encouragement would be given, if the men were industrious and virtuous citizens at home. Not long after Capt. Nash returned to Boston, he received a letter from the General, requesting him to send out as many as twelve people of Color, to be employed on a coffee plantation in fine order, on the condition of sharing the income of the lands with the proprietor, on equal terms. A number of Gentlemen in this City being made acquainted with this fact, procured and shipped five such men on board the brig William, captain Nowell, which sailed hence on Friday last for that port. If these succeed according to their expectations, others will be sent out hereafter. The letter was written in French, and dated at Port au Prince; for a translation of which, as given below, we are indebted to the politeness of a friend.

Port au Prince, July 24 1823.

My dear Sir,—If in the State of Massachusetts in America, you should find as many as 12 people of color, who are disposed to come to this Republic, to be employed on a coffee plantation, going halves with the proprietor of the land, where there are already trees bearing fruit; if these on arrival here, will enter into such an engagement for five years at least; and if, moreover, they should have no means of paying their passage, you may give them one, on my account, provided the price does not exceed twenty dollars each, and they will give me the preference by engaging to work on my estate. On arrival, the price herein stipulated will be paid you.

If you arrive at the Cape, you can refer them to Colonel Backer; if at Aux Cayes, to Gen. Marion, who will undertake to convey them to me and fulfil the conditions above mentioned.

Yours affectionately,

G. B. INGINAC.  
Capt. Joshua Nash.  
*Boston Telegraph.*

By the following address to the citizens of the United States, it appears that we improperly applied the title of Louis XVII. to the gentleman here who represents himself as the Dauphin of France. We spoke from common report—he now speaks for himself.

"I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI. that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intended to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators.—If I am an impostor, let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honour for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object it would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.

CHARLES X. King of France.  
Washington, May 7th, 1824."

*From the Hampden Register.*

#### ANOTHER POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

We regret to learn that the Powder Mill in Southwick, owned by Maj. Lafflin, was blown up, yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. Mr. Luman Campbell, who was at work in the mill at the time, was so much injured by the explosion, that he died this morning about 3 o'clock. Mr. Campbell had his clothes torn completely from him, and was thrown into the pond, having presence of mind enough however, he immediately walked out of the water—being dreadfully burnt. Mr. C. retained his reason till within about twenty minutes of his exit. He could give no reason how the fire was communicated to the powder. There were only about fifteen casks of powder in the mill. We understand that Mr. C. was lately from the state of New-York.

A simple manifestation—as surely as the dreamer on his bed behoves to be awakened, ere he is restored to a just sense of his earthly condition, and of his earthly circumstances, so surely must there be a distinct awakening made to pass on the dark, and torpid, and overborn faculties of us all, ere the matters of faith come to be clothed to our eye in the characters of certainty, and we be made truly to apprehend the bearing in which we stand to the God who is now looking over us, to the eternity which is now ready to absorb us.

#### GENEROSITY.

We learn that a gentleman of this city has generously presented to the College at Amherst an excellent bell, of 800 lbs. weight, at a cost of three hundred dollars. Good judges who have heard it, agree that it is one of the best bells, for the size, that they have ever seen. The name of the benevolent donor, as such, is not publicly known.—*Bost. Telegraph.*

*Growth of New-York.*—It is mentioned in the papers, that in 1791, the whole population of what was then called Whitestown was found to be only 1800; whereas at the present time, the territory, then denominated Whitestown, constitutes fifteen counties, and contains a population exceeding half a million. A great portion of settlers were from New-England.

To destroy insects on Plants.—Tie up some flowers of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

#### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1824.

We agree with the New York American, that it is the duty of public journalists, until the proper authorities can interpose, to denounce all boats with the high pressure engines.

We refer our readers to the extracts this day published from the American for the detail of the recent disaster on board the *Etna*, and for an explanation of the difference between the high and low steam pressure.

It gives us pleasure to be able to say that the new Boat Oliver Ellsworth, is propelled on the low steam principle, and consequently no danger need be apprehended by passengers; and we take the liberty to add, we hope and trust the Connecticut Steam Boat Company will act too much under the influence of humanity and sound policy to allow any Boat on the high steam principle ever to be connected with their lines. Should they do so, we should most certainly feel it our duty to apprise the public of the fact, and caution them not to hazard their lives on board such floating *Etnas*. Human life is too precious to be thus trifled with.

At the close of the present session of the state Legislature, we shall publish the several acts that shall have been passed—the detail of their progress would not only be tedious, but exclude other matter of more interest to many of our readers.

The Hon. Messrs. Henry W. Edwards and Calvin Willey, are appointed Senators in Congress, in the place of the late Hon. Mr. Boardman and Hon. Mr. Lanman.

We have accounts of the explosion of two Powder Mills, one near Lexington, Kentucky, owned by Messrs. Spencer, Cooper, and Co. on the 30th April. One person killed and two wounded.

Another at Southwick, Mass. owned by Maj. Lafflin.

The Tariff Bill has passed both houses of Congress.

The Presidential caucus at New Haven, on Friday night last, gave the following votes for Presidential candidates, viz. for Adams, 124—Jackson 14—Crawford 7—Clay 2.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this town, Mr. Orson Case, to Miss Eliza Crosby.

At New-London, Mr. Henry Gardiner, to Miss Mary Miner.

At Middletown, Mr. Lot D. Vansands, to Miss Belinda Butler.

At Westbrook, Mr. William A. Boardman, of Middletown, to Miss Eliza Stannard, daughter of Capt. William Stannard.

#### DEATHS.

At Middletown, Miss Mary Chase, 13, daughter of Col. Froemant Chase, formerly of Boston; Mr. Israel Kelsey, 73; Mrs. Hannah Savage, wife of Capt. Abijah Savage, 49.

At Middlefield, Mrs. Jane Lyman, consort of Mr. Alfred Lyman, 30.

At Stonington, on the 24th inst. very suddenly, Mr. S. A. Seabury, the projector of the Stonington Chronicle.

At New-London, Mr. Nicholas Darrow, 56.

At Boston, Mr. William Dodd, Merchant, formerly of this city.

#### CONNECTICUT BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Bible Society was held at the State House in this City, on Thursday 13th inst., at which time the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rev. Samuel Nott, President.  
Rev. Samuel Merwin,  
John Hall, Esq.  
Rev. Joel Hawes,  
Jabez Huntington, Esq.  
Henry Hudson, Secretary.  
Joseph Rogers, Treasurer.  
Mr. CHARLES HOSMER, Hartford, is the General Agent for purchasing and distributing Bibles, to whom applications for Bibles are to be made.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### TRACTS.

JUST published, and for sale at the Depository of the Hartford Evangelical Tract Society, the following new Tracts—

Address to Mothers.  
Memoir of Mr. John Cooper.  
Vital Religion exemplified in the case of an aged and afflicted Mother.

Mr. Charles Hosmer is the Agent for the Society, of whom the varieties of Tracts, published for the Society, may be had either in large or small quantities.

May 10.

#### BAKER & DIMOCK, Merchant Tailors,

Have just received from New-York, selected from the latest importations, a complete assortment of superfine and common staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of

BLACK,  
BLUE,  
Washed OLIVE,  
GREEN,  
Stone DRAB, and  
MIXED.  
Broadcloths, English and French Silk Vestings, Valentin, and Marcellines do. entirely new style, fig'd crimson silk do. Merino Bombazines, Velvets and Trimmings of all kinds at the lowest prices for cash.

The Latest Fashions are received. All orders executed with despatch, and in the neatest manner. Particular attention paid to CUTTING CUSTOM.

Wanted Immediately, Two or three Journeymen Tailors who are first rate workmen.  
No. 1, Central Row.

#### DRY GOODS.

JAMES B. HOSMER,  
Has just received an extensive assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.  
April 12.

#### HYMN BOOKS.

A New Collection of Hymns, for Conference Meetings, and for private devotion, selected from the most approved authors. Second edition, revised and improved from the first edition, by the Rev. E. Cushman. For sale by Rev. E. Cushman; Roberts & Burr, State Street; and at the office of the Christian Secretary.

#### Brass Kettles, Tin Ware, &c.

A large assortment of English Brass Kettles—also, of Tin and Pewter ware, for sale at the store of the subscriber, State street, who will furnish to order on short notice.

#### FAN LIGHTS,

Tin and copper Fan Troughs; Tin and Lead conductors for buildings. Cans, lanterns, cylinders, &c. for Factories. Canisters for oil, containing from 10 to 120 gallons each, and any other articles in his line of business.

JOSEPH B. GILBERT.

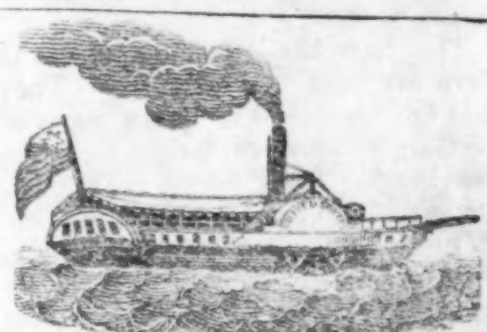
May 11.

#### ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,  
WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by fire, every day in the week (except Sunday) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State Street, in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esq. of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.  
ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.



#### THE STEAM-BOAT OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

Capt. Havens, commenced running between New York and Hartford, on the 6th inst. Leaves New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M.; leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hartford, to forward passengers for Providence, Boston, Vermont, and New-Hampshire.

Light freight will be taken at reasonable rates, but must be paid for previous to the delivery of the goods. Freight from Hartford must be sent on board before 12 o'clock on the days of sailing.

May 10.

#### BARBER & ROBINSON, BOOK-BINDERS,

Execute all orders in their line in the neatest manner on favourable terms.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, BAPTIST MAGAZINE, CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, PAMPHLETS, &c. bound in any style, plain or extra.

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Merchants supplied at the lowest prices.  
Hartford, April 13, 1824.

12—tf

#### GEORGE W. BOLLES,

Offers for sale at the Store lately occupied by Lemuel Swift, an assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

Glass & Crockery Ware.

A few bbls of Wheat and Rye Flour, Teas—Young Hyson, Souchong, &c. Sugars—Havana, Brown and Loaf, York Biscuit and Crackers

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Clover Seed, of excellent quality Herds Grass, do. superior do.

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No. 3 Cheap-Side,  
North part of Main-street.

#### CORN MEAL.

75 Hhds. of Corn Meal,  
FOR SALE BY  
JESSE SAVAGE.  
April 6.



## POETRY.

INDIAN MELODIES.  
GERHALE.

The blackbird is singing on Michigan's shore,  
As sweetly and gaily as ever before:  
For he knows to his mate he at pleasure can  
lie—  
And the dear little brood she is teaching to  
fly.  
The sun looks as ruddy, and rises as bright,  
And reflects o'er our mountains as beamy a  
light.  
As it ever reflected, or ever express'd  
When my skies were the bluest—my dreams  
were the best.  
The fox and the panther, both beasts of the  
night,  
Retire to their dens on the gleaming of light,  
And they spring with a free and a sorrowless  
track.  
For they know that their mates are expecting  
them back.  
Each bird and each beast—it is blest in de-  
gree,  
All nature is cheerful—all happy but me.

I will go to my tent and lie down in des-  
pair—  
I will paint me with black, and will sever my  
hair:  
I will sit on the shore, where the hurricane  
blows,  
And reveal to the god of the tempest my woes;  
I'll weep for a season, on bitterness fed,  
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the  
dead:  
But they died not by hunger, or ling'ring de-  
cay:  
The steel of the white man hath swept them  
away:  
This snake-skin, that once I so sacredly wore,  
I will toss with disdain to the storm-beaten  
shore:  
Its charms I no longer obey or invoke—  
Its spirit hath left me—its spell is now broke:  
I will raise up my voice to the source of the  
light,  
I will dream on the wings of the blue-bird at  
night.  
I will speak to the spirits that whisper in  
leaves,  
And that minister balm to the bosom that  
grieves,  
And will take a new Manito—such as shall  
seem,  
To be kind and propitious in every dream.

Oh! then I shall banish these cankering  
sighs,  
And tears shall no longer gush salt from my  
eyes:  
I shall wash from my face every cloud-colour'd  
stain,  
Red! Red! shall alone on my visage remain.  
I will dig up my hatchet and bend my oak  
bow,  
By night and by day I will follow the foe:  
No lake shall repress me—no mountain op-  
pose.  
His blood can alone give my spirit repose.

They came to my cabin when heaven was  
black,  
I heard not their coming—I saw not their  
track,  
But I saw by the light of their blazing fuses,  
They were people engender'd beyond the big  
seas;  
My wife and my children—Oh spare me the  
tale—  
But who is there left that is kin to GERHALE!

## Communications.

## FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MR. EDITOR—

If you think the following remarks would  
be of any use to your readers, they are at  
your service.

It is highly necessary that the meaning  
of scripture terms should be rightly under-  
stood, in order that men may derive the  
intended benefit from divine revelation.—  
Otherwise, the proper motives to the love  
and fear of God may be lost, and the vol-  
ume of sacred truth sunk to the level of  
obscure and visionary philosophy. Of late,  
it has been attempted by some, to deprive  
as much as possible the Sacred Scriptures  
of the terrific aspect they bear, toward  
the unregenerate in the future state. To  
accomplish this task, much etymological  
learning has been expended, to prove that  
the word Hell, nowhere in scripture de-  
signates the future torments of the wicked,  
but mainly signifies the grave; or at most  
the place of departed spirits, irrespective  
of their condition as regards happiness or  
misery. Upon a close examination of  
Matthew v. 29 and 30, and Mark ix. 42—  
48th inclusive. I am wholly unable my-  
self, and think it impossible for any one to  
make sense of the language of the Saviour  
in those passages, by giving any signifi-  
cation to the word Hell as there used, but  
the place of future punishment of the  
wicked. It would be the height of absurd-  
ity to say Christ meant only the grave;  
for reason and scripture forbid the idea of  
any advantage or disadvantage to a dead  
body; from the circumstance of its hav-  
ing died possessed of one or both eyes,  
one or both hands, or one or both feet.—  
Is it not equally absurd, to suppose that  
Christ meant merely the place of departed  
spirits, without regard to their happi-  
ness or woe? This would involve a con-  
tradiction in terms, by making Jesus say  
that it is better to enter a place, in which  
nothing can do us either good or evil, hav-  
ing one eye, or foot, or hand; than having  
both eyes, hands, or feet, to enter the  
same place. The mere English reader  
then, without any regard to the original  
Greek, (of which I am ignorant,) is forced  
by a plain and natural construction of those  
passages, to understand the word Hell,  
therein used as designating the place of  
future punishment of the wicked. If so,  
such a place exists, and may none deceive

themselves and others, in hopes of esca-  
ping, who "neglect so great salvation"  
as that contained in the gospel.

## FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## NOTICE.

The Baptist Churches in this state and  
its vicinity, are requested to remember  
the notification contained in the last num-  
ber of the *Christian Secretary*, that the  
next meeting of said Convention, will be  
held at the Baptist Meeting-House, in  
the city of Middletown, on the second  
Wednesday of June, 1824, at nine o'clock  
in the forenoon, (instead of 10, as there  
said by mistake) and that the time and  
place aforesaid, are the same as mention-  
ed in the act of incorporation, recently  
granted by the General Assembly, for the  
first meeting of the Convention. The  
good already done by the agents and mis-  
sionaries, should enlist the favour, the  
prayers, and liberalities of every friend of  
Zion. We earnestly wish that every per-  
son enjoying the word and ordinances of  
the gospel, could hear the numerous and  
earnest solicitations for help, emanating  
from the poor and destitute flocks, scat-  
tered abroad in this state. Their intreat-  
ies are accompanied with affecting repre-  
sentations of their sufferings, and spiritual  
privations. To relieve and supply them,  
is among the first objects of the Conven-  
tion. The perfect security afforded by  
the constitution to every donor, that what-  
ever he gives for any specific purpose,  
will be faithfully applied to that purpose,  
—present a delightful variety of interest-  
ing objects of Christian charity; among  
which, the mind of a hearty, humble, and  
liberal disciple of Jesus, may range at per-  
fect liberty, fixing upon that branch of  
benevolent effort, most congenial with his  
wishes; and throw into the stream the  
sum he may wish to appropriate, with the  
fullest assurance, that it will be waited  
directly to the desired object. The Con-  
vention, it is believed, is eminently calcu-  
lated to promote harmony, and extend  
and strengthen the bonds of union and fel-  
lowship, among the churches composing  
it. This object alone, among a people  
composed of independent churches like  
the Baptists, is worthy the highest regard;  
and we earnestly hope, will be a sufficient  
inducement, for every church to represent  
itself in the approaching session of the  
Convention. If any church feels the least  
suspicion of the motives or propriety of  
such a union, that church should surely  
be among the first to send a delegate to  
sit, to see, to hear, and if needful, to exert  
his influence, and give his vote against any  
measure he may deem erroneous. It is  
by a general representation of the churches,  
that the Convention expects to remove  
every uneasy sensation, if any exist, and  
not by secluding themselves from notice,  
and secreting their objects and doings from  
the churches.

There will come before the next meet-  
ing, business of great moment, and we ear-  
nestly solicit every church to make itself  
heard by its delegate in the Convention.  
A. BOLLES, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

DEAR SIR,

The revival of religion in the southern  
part of this state, has perhaps never been  
more interesting than within a few months.  
In years past, more or less revivals have  
been experienced in our churches, but  
never with such special refreshing from  
the presence of the Lord as of late. God  
is known by his works; they should be  
published in the earth, that his saints may  
rejoice in their God, and magnify his name  
together.

I now proceed to give you some of the  
particulars concerning the work of the  
Lord in Haddam. The fore part of last  
winter, nothing very special appeared  
among us; we continued our meetings  
weekly, and there seemed to be an in-  
creasing attention to the worship of God,  
and some of the Christians were stirred  
up in their minds to more engagedness in  
prayer. On the 17th of February, 1824,  
a young man returning from meeting, felt  
the weight of his sins to such a degree,  
that his strength failed him; he returned,  
but not without help, which circumstance  
excited unusual attention; our meetings  
then became full, attentive, and solemn,  
the hearts of God's people seemed to be  
greatly drawn out in prayer, and they  
seemed to be looking for the day of his  
power, and were listening to hear the  
rumbling of his chariot wheels, and were  
in some degree ready to say, the Lord had  
in truth come in great power. The work  
became general, it seemed to be one uni-  
versal shock. The work appeared to be  
in the two southernmost school districts  
in the town, but more especially in the  
neighbourhood and vicinity of the Baptist  
church, where I reside. With those who  
were the professed followers of Christ,  
and with those who had been scattered  
in a dark and cloudy day, were great  
searchings of hearts, and fervent prayers  
to Almighty God, and it appeared that  
God in reality was searching the place as  
he did Jerusalem of old, with candles.  
Meetings were held every evening, and  
more or less every day for a length of  
time; the preaching of the word was  
attended with unusual power; the sec-

ular concerns of life were for weeks  
almost entirely laid aside; scarce a house  
but what felt the shock, and could say in  
truth, *salvation has come*. In the two  
districts referred to above, from seventy  
to eighty have been made the hopeful  
subjects of this good work of God, and  
from fifteen to twenty-five in other parts  
of the town. I have baptized thirty-five;  
thirty-seven have been added to the Baptist  
church, two of which were baptized be-  
fore.

Our meetings are still full, solemn and  
interesting; time would fail me to commu-  
nicate all the particulars.

Your friend and brother in the best of  
bonds.  
SIMON SHAILER.  
Haddam, May 4.

## FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir, the past and present efforts of  
Pedobaptists, to render Baptists odious on  
account of their terms of communion,  
seem for the present to have absorbed,  
or nearly silenced the baptismal contro-  
versy. This course may be the most ad-  
vantageous to them, since Mr. Robert  
Hall, of England, and Mr. Charles Brooks,  
of New Hampshire, (both Baptists,) have  
volunteered to furnish them with argu-  
ments by which to sustain the controver-  
sy. Mr. Brooks wrote in favour of open  
communion. He was answered by Mr.  
Elisha Andrews.

Mr. Brooks has replied to Mr. Andrews  
in a more copious pamphlet; which reply  
has produced an opposing series of ably  
written numbers in the *Christian Watch-  
man*, in my opinion completely overturn-  
ing the principles on which Mr. Brooks  
founds his main arguments. These num-  
bers commence in No. 15, Vol. 5, March  
20, 1824, over the signature of Gimel.  
As long as Mr. Brooks confined himself  
to New Hampshire, his work was scarce-  
ly known in this State. But, anxious no  
doubt, that the Baptists here should be  
prepared to receive, and the Pedobaptists  
qualified to communicate, the true light  
upon this subject, Mr. Brooks is now on  
a visit to Connecticut, as it appears, for  
the purpose of vinding his reply to Mr.  
Andrews, and to secure (at least in his  
own opinion) the double advantage of pro-  
moting true charity, in connexion with his  
own emolument; and as it is probable his  
book will be widely scattered, this is to  
request you to republish from the *Watch-  
man* the writings of Gimel, on the subject  
advocated by Mr. Brooks, that the public  
may see the unsoundness of Mr. Brooks'  
system. Your compliance will be a grati-  
fication to many of your readers, of whom  
I am ONE.

In compliance with the suggestion of our  
highly respected correspondent, we would re-  
commend to our readers the attentive perusal  
of the pieces No. 1, and 2, signed Gimel, re-  
published in the *Christian Secretary*, Nos. 12,  
and 13, and the residue of the numbers, as  
they shall hereafter appear in the *Secretary*;  
believing, with our correspondent, that Gimel  
has fully exposed the fallacy of Mr. Brooks'  
hypothesis.

## FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

## FREE COMMUNION.—No. III.

In reviewing the effects and consequen-  
ces of the free communion system, we  
discover that it has a tendency, and does  
in fact produce an inconsistent, and dis-  
torted kind of charity. To establish this  
point, we have only to consider the vastly  
different manner, in which the two de-

nominations view the subject. The  
Baptists, says Mr. Hall, "from insinuating a  
doubt on the obligation of believers to  
submit to the ordinance of baptism, or of  
its being exclusively appropriated to  
such"—Terms of Com. p. 35, again he  
says, "We do not consider the mere ab-  
sence of baptism, as a sufficient bar to  
communion. On this ground we cheer-  
fully receive pious Pedobaptists, not from  
the supposition that the ceremony which  
they underwent in their infancy, possesses  
the smallest validity," reply to King-  
horn p. 11.—Mr. Brooks says in his re-  
ply to Andrews, p. 30, "I agree with  
you, sir, in considering our Pedobaptist  
brethren under a mistake concerning that  
ordinance. I believe their views are not  
agreeable to the requisitions of the New  
Testament." The mistake of the Bap-  
tists consists in doing exactly as the Apos-  
tles and Primitive Churches did in the  
same case. Mr. Brooks says to Andrews,  
"You say, p. 28, We can prove to you  
that it was the uniform practice of the  
Apostolic Church, first to baptize believ-  
ers, and then to receive them to commu-  
nion." It is unnecessary, sir, for you to  
spend time in proving what I already be-

lieve, p. 11. Again he says, page 28.—  
"We have found, that in the order of  
time, the institution of the supper precedes  
the institution of baptism, but according  
to the general practice of primitive Chris-  
tians, the administration of baptism pre-  
cedes communion, and the inference de-  
duced from their general practice, shows  
that baptism ought to be attended to first."  
Then the supposed mistake of the Bap-  
tists consists wholly in insisting that be-  
lievers, should be baptized, before they  
partake of the Lord's supper; exactly as  
the Apostles and Primitive Christians did.  
Now we will take into consideration, the  
manner in which the supposed mistakes of  
the two denominations, are treated re-  
spectively by these writers. Mr. Hall  
says, reply to Kinghorn p. 11. We con-  
tend that the neglect of baptism may  
disqualify, and that it does disqualify  
wherever it appears to proceed from a  
criminal motive; that is whenever its  
neglect is accompanied with a conviction  
of its divine authority. In this case we  
consider the piety of such a person, as at  
least doubtful, but when the omission pro-  
ceeds from involuntary prejudice or mis-  
take, when the party evinces his consci-  
entious regard to known duty by the gen-  
eral tenor of his conduct, we do not con-  
sider the mere absence of baptism, as a  
sufficient bar to communion." Mr.  
Brooks says, "I agree with you, sir, in  
considering our Pedobaptist brethren un-  
der a mistake concerning that ordinance;  
I believe their views are not agreeable to  
the requisitions of the New Testament,  
but as they generally appear to be consci-  
entious, and think they are in the way of  
their duty, in administering baptism as they  
do, by what authority shall we exclude  
them from the Lord's table?" Reply to  
Andrews, p. 30. Thus it appears, that  
in the estimation of those writers, the mis-  
take of the Pedobaptists is to be looked  
upon with a lenient eye, to be palliated  
and excused and considered as consistent  
with the highest degrees of moral excel-  
lence and Christian piety. Mr. Hall says;  
"In the judgment (of Baptists) at least,  
since faith precedes the application of wa-  
ter, the only means of union are possessed  
by the abettors of infant sprinkling equally  
with themselves; who are, therefore,  
equally of the body of Christ, and mem-  
bers in particular." Terms of Com. p. 71.  
But is the supposed mistake of the Bap-  
tists viewed by them, with the same leni-  
ent eye, are they as ready to palliate it,  
and apologize for it? We shall see. Mr.  
Brooks constantly through both his  
pamphlets, charges the Baptists with the  
enormous crime of debarring Pedobaptist  
Christians from the Lord's table—and  
then says in his reply to Andrews p. 35.  
"It is my deliberate opinion, sir, that it is  
the want of Christian feeling, and a well  
informed judgment, that debars Christians  
from their Saviour's table." Speaking of  
the Baptists, he says, page 52, reply to  
Andrews, "The nature of man is such,  
even among professors of religion, that  
when they have lost the spirit of religion  
they are inclined to idolize the ordinances  
that God hath given them;" and in the  
53d page he represents the strict commu-  
nion practice as originating from a prin-  
ciple similar to that which induced the sons  
of Jacob to propose to kill, and finally to  
sell their brother Joseph; and stimulated  
David to commit murder—and in the same  
pages he applies to the strict communion  
Baptists, this text of scripture—"He  
that killeth an ox, is as if he slew a man;  
he that sacrificeth a lamb, as if he cut off  
a dog's neck; he that offereth an oblation  
as if he offered swine's blood; he that  
burneth incense, as if he blessed an idol"  
—and in the 55th p. he quotes from the  
*Christian Spectator* the following passage:  
"While the principle of strict, as oppo-  
site to Catholic communion, must in this  
manner, by its own operation and by the  
secret curse of God, impair the beauty  
and vigor of those Christian societies  
which adopt it." Again he says in the  
same page "There has been no more fa-  
tal obstacle than this to that universal  
spread of the Gospel, and that ample effu-  
sion of the spirit, which are necessary to  
the renovation of the world." Had Mr.  
Brooks only charged us with the want of a  
well informed judgment, we would not have  
complained; we would very contentedly  
have submitted it to the decision of a can-  
did public, which has the best informed  
judgment, he or his opponents; neither  
should we have felt at all interested in the  
decision—but when we are charged with  
the want of Christian feelings, with a des-  
titution of the spirit of religion—with per-  
secution, murder and idolatry—with being  
under the curse of God and barring the  
gates of Heaven so as to prevent the de-  
scendant of the Holy Ghost, it is time to look  
about us, and inquire whether we have  
justly exposed ourselves to these charges,  
or whether they are any thing more than  
the effusions of spleen and a torrent of in-  
vective. The supposed mistakes, both of  
Baptists and Pedobaptists, are practical;  
they both respect the positive institutions  
of religion, and one would suppose, other  
circumstances out of view, that they must  
have been equally innocent, or equally crim-  
inal—but this is so far from being the case,  
that according to these writers, the mistake of  
the Baptists is most awfully criminal, it implies  
a spirit, and involves in crimes, which can hard-  
ly be reconciled with the supposition that we  
are Christians. On the other hand the mis-  
take of the Pedobaptists is considered by them

as quite innocent, and perfectly consistent  
with the highest degrees of Christian virtue  
and excellence—Whence, but from an in-  
consistent and distorted charity, can have origi-  
nated this astonishing disparity?

## FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

In our last some notice was taken of the  
Persecutions of the French Protestants,  
as detailed by the Rev. Mark Wilks.—  
The following instance of incorruptible  
integrity, is extracted from the same  
work.

General Gilley had borne a command  
under Bonaparte, but had done nothing to  
render him more obnoxious to the gov-  
ernment of Louis, than hundreds of others  
who were retained in service. It was his  
fortune, however, to command for a time  
at Nismes; and being a just and amiable  
man, though a Catholic, he extended the  
protection of the law to the Protestants.—  
This rendered him odious to the fanatics,  
and some wretch swore that, when Bona-  
parte returned from Elba, and took pos-  
session of Paris, Gen. Gilley, with his own  
hand, took down the white flag at Nismes,  
and raised the tri-coloured. It was pro-  
ved that Gilley was fifteen leagues from  
Nismes when this event took place, and  
did not go there till after three days.—  
He knew the tribunals too well, however,  
to trust to them, and determined to con-  
ceal himself. A Protestant peasant, nam-  
ed PERRIER, who lives by daily labor, was  
engaged to afford an asylum in his cot-  
tage.

The fugitive was welcomed; his name  
was not asked; it was a time of proscrip-  
tion; his host would know nothing of him;  
it was enough that he was unfortunate, and  
in danger. He was disguised, and he passed  
for the cousin of Perrier. The General  
made himself agreeable, sat by the  
fire, eat potatoes, and contented himself  
with his miserable fare. For several  
months he preserved his retreat, although  
subject to frequent and eminent alarms.—  
Often he heard the visitors of his host,  
boast of having concealed General Gilley,  
or of knowing the place of his concealment.  
Patroles were continually searching in the  
houses of Protestants for arms; often in  
the night the General was obliged to leave  
his mattress, and half naked hide himself  
in the fields. Perrier, to avoid these dan-  
gers and inconveniences, made an under-  
ground passage, by which his guest might  
pass to an out-house constructed on the  
premises. The wife of Perrier could not  
endure that one who had seen better days,  
should live, as her family on vegetable  
and bread, and she occasionally bought  
meat to regale the melancholy stranger.  
These purchases were so unusual that  
they excited attention; in a time of terror,  
danger is every where; it was suspected  
that Perrier had some one concealed;—  
nightly visits were more frequent. In this  
state of agony, Gilley began to complain  
of the hardness of his lot. Perrier on one  
occasion, said, 'Why do you complain;  
you are fortunate compared with the  
wretches, whose heads were cried in the  
market to-day; Brugnier the Pastor, at  
2400 francs; Bresse the Mayor, at 2400  
francs; and General Gilley, at 10,000.'  
'Is it possible?' 'Aye, it is certain.'—  
Gilley concealed his emotion; a momen-  
tary suspicion passed his mind; he ap-  
peared to reflect. 'Perrier,' said he, 'I  
am weary of life; you are poor and want  
money; I know Gilley, and the place of  
his concealment, let us denounce him; I  
shall no doubt obtain my liberty, and you  
shall have the 10,000 francs.' The old  
man stood speechless, and as if petrified.  
His son, a gigantic peasant, 27 years of  
age, who had served in the army, rose  
from his chair in which he had listened to  
the conversation, and in a tone not to be  
described, said; 'Sir, we hitherto thought  
you unfortunate, but honest; we have re-  
spected your sorrow, and kept you se-  
cret; but since you are one of those  
wretched beings who would inform of a  
fellow creature, and insure his death to  
save yourself, there is the door! and if you  
do not retire, I will throw you out of the  
window.' Gilley hesitated; the peasant  
insisted; the General wished to explain,  
but he was seized by the collar.—'Suppose  
I should be General Gilley,' said the fugi-  
tive. The soldier paused. 'And it is ev-  
en so,' he continued, 'denounce me, and  
the 10,000 francs are yours.'—The sol-  
dier threw himself on his neck; the fam-  
ily were dissolved in tears; they kissed  
his hands, his clothes; protested that they  
would never let him leave them, and that  
they would rather die, than he should be  
arrested. In their kindness he was more  
secure than ever; but their humble cot-  
tage was still more suspected, and he was  
at length obliged to seek another asylum.  
The family refused any indemnity for the  
expense he had occasioned them, and it  
was long after, that he induced them to  
accept an acknowledgement for the hospi-  
tality he had experienced. When the  
course of justice was more free in 1820,  
General Gilley demanded to be tried; but  
there was nothing against him, and the  
Duke d'Angouleme conveyed to Madame  
Gilley the permission of the King for the  
return of her husband to the bosom of his  
country.

What Duke, or what King now in Eu-  
rope is capable of the noble conduct of  
PERRIER, the peasant of Aduze?